

A MEMORY TO TREASURE

The Lofly, Inspiring, Honorable Life of Secretary Gresham.

ANECDOTES ILLUSTRATING HIS CHARACTER

Thrilling Incidents in His Career as a Soldier and Jurist—A Terror to Corruption Tricksters and Political Schemers.

Few men in public life were more generally known and admired than Walter Quinton Gresham, the late secretary of state, whose remains have been laid at rest in Chicago. Every feature of his varied, useful and patriotic life commends itself to every lover of noble impulse, unswerving integrity and fearless devotion to what he conceived were the country's best interests. Whether on the battlefield, the bench, or in the cabinet, he displayed at all times an utter absence of selfishness, and performed the duties devolving upon him with courageous indifference to the consequences upon himself. It was this conspicuous characteristic that endeared him to the masses of the people. His rugged honesty made him a terror to evil doers who came to him in contact with him while on the bench, as much as that he was looked upon as a judge before whom the poor litigant had an equal show in battling with dominating wealth. He was not a politician in the accepted sense of the term. In truth, the politicians of his neighborhood cordially disliked him, for the reason that he waged unrelenting war on trickery and corruption, and was not afraid of the ignorant wack, but the leaders who winked at or encouraged the pollution of the ballot. Judge Gresham's lecture when the "blocks of five" exposure was made in Indiana in 1888. "It is the men of prominence and respectability who raise large sums of money, knowing the use that will be put to it—men who deal openly in corruption one day and go to church the next. It is these men who bring disgrace upon the state. You may convict a hundred—yes, even a thousand—obscure voters for bribery, but the effect upon a community would be as nothing compared to that there would follow the conviction of one prominent man."

A career so varied and conspicuously honorable necessarily contains an abundance of incident illustrative of the character of the man, and many are the anecdotes related concerning the deceased. In the September following the firing on Sumter, Gresham rode out of Corydon, a lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, a regiment so hurriedly recruited that the men hardly knew each other, and returned home and recruited the Fifty-third Indiana, his own regiment. That the men in the command admired him is the testimony of all who survived. He was a severe disciplinarian, but always kind and just, and never spared himself. August 11, 1863, Colonel Gresham, in the recommendation of General Grant and Sherman, was appointed brigadier general and placed in command of the post of Natchez, succeeding General Crocker. His government of that turbulent city was so wise and judicious that it is spoken of to this day, and General Gresham has scores of warm friends among the older citizens. But his great difficulty in the district was with the cotton speculators and cotton thieves who flocked there soon after the union army had taken it. When they found an incorruptible man in command, who could have no possible lot in their affairs, no matter what the temptation, they resorted to every device and subterfuge to deceive him. But he easily penetrated their schemes and held them in check with a strong hand.

HOUNGING A COTTON SHARK.
Among those sent there in the interest of cotton speculators, and who it was hoped would be able to control the market, was a noted lawyer who had been colonel of a regiment in the battle of Shiloh. He had acquitted himself so gallantly on the field that he had been recommended for appointment as a short time as such, but unfortunately for him the senate failed to confirm him, and, having been mustered out as colonel of his regiment, he suddenly found himself out of the service. He returned to his practice, and as attorney for the speculators came to Natchez. He made it a special part of his duty to reveal about headquarters a great deal and appear to be on intimate terms with the general; and, indeed, they had before been good friends. But General Gresham quickly saw through these maneuvers and, when the game was to be played, he was at once formed. One morning when the cotton appeared as usual at headquarters in the morning, General Gresham spoke to him pleasantly and said:

"Colonel, our relations have heretofore been pleasant, but I think your stay in Natchez has been too long, and I wish you to leave, and to leave today."

"My God! general, I can't do that," replied the colonel.

"Oh, yes, you can if you wish to," was the calm answer.

"General, it is impossible, I cannot leave at this time."

"Colonel," said General Gresham in his decided tone, "you shall leave Natchez today, and I will find you in the city at sundown. I will place you in irons and send you away."

Thereupon the interview terminated. The colonel, who was intimately acquainted with Grant, posted off immediately to Vicksburg to report the indignity that had been put upon him. He related the interview with all its details. Grant smiled.

"Did General Gresham say he would put you in irons?" he asked.

"Well, then," said Grant, "I would advise you to keep away from him, for I have always found him a man of his word."

General Hawkins was fond of relating this story, and enjoyed it greatly.

BATTILING WITH DEATH.
Gresham commanded a division marching through Georgia and was terribly wounded at Atlanta. Prior to this misfortune he had been shot at in the battle of Shiloh, and the wound that shattered his left leg in Georgia made up for previous immunity. He was carried off the field and conveyed to Nashville by a roundabout way, a void falling into the hands of the rebels. Thirty miles of the journey were made in an ambulance. Imagine the agony to Gresham, who had had an inch and a half of bone shot away. So fearful were the roads that the stories had to be cleared away before the ambulance could proceed; and then it was at the risk of the general's life. Mrs. Gresham met her husband at Nashville. Strangely enough, as she arrived at the front door of the St. Cloud hotel, General Gresham was carried in a stretcher through the back door. It was a fight for life. Their next move was to the city of halt at New Albany. The wounded man could go no further, and thus the Greshams became residents of Louisville's Indiana suburb. For ten months Gresham did not leave his bed. "One chance in a hundred, but I believe you'll pull through," said the surgeon, and he was right. Had Gresham been despatched in his habits death would have been certain.

Well, after that man got out of his bed he was five years on crutches. He went into the war a stalwart of 28; he came out a wreck. Six years later, at the age of 34, he found himself laid for life, with an impaired constitution. Was it easier for the woman, do you think? Care kills cats, and care told as effectively on the young wife and mother as on her husband. Both were soldiers. Both fought battles in different ways.

GRESHAM AND MORTON.
President Grant was very much annoyed, when a federal district judge became vacant in Indiana during his administration, at finding the Indiana delegation in congress wading up between the claims of two or three candidates. After repeated conferences with Senator Morton, each of them ending with an assurance from the senator that the delegation would support Mr. Harrison, Grant cut the Gordian knot by choosing Gresham, whom he had known favorably in the army, and whom he had since grown to like through his having appeared several times at the white house as an unofficial

political sponsor for somebody else. The choice made Morton very angry at first, as Gresham was the head of the anti-Morton faction in Indiana republican politics. He stormed a little at the president, but, when he got away from the white house, thought the matter over again and changed his tactics. As soon as the nomination was called up in an executive session of the senate, Morton, who was a cripple, rose on his crutches and made a big play of the brilliant speeches of his life, frankly saying that, although he and Gresham had been foes of years' standing, and Gresham had just been nominated over his head, yet there was not a blot on the character of the nominee, and it was doubtful if there was a better lawyer in the state of Indiana. His speech settled the matter. The news of it leaked out and reached the ears of Gresham, and the two men became inseparable friends thereafter.

COWERING A BULLY.

Gresham is as well known for his physical courage as for any of his other traits. It is told of him that in 1866, when he was running for congress against Michael C. Kerr, both candidates happened to have his day upon the same place and the same hour for a public meeting. An immense crowd gathered, a large share of it being made up of the political enemies of Gresham. It was decided that the speakers on both sides should be heard; the democrats first and the republicans afterward. When it came Gresham's turn to speak a big bully in the audience, with a pistol fastened conspicuously outside of his clothing, attempted to howl him down. Gresham insisted on being heard. The bully kept up and his pistol was pointed at Gresham's head. Gresham sprang down from the stage and advanced upon the troublesome auditor. "I came here to make a speech," he said, "and I am going to do it. My friends and I have listened courteously to the speeches on your side and all we ask is that those who don't want to give us fair play in return should quit the place. As for you personally—ahaking his finger ominously at the disturber—"I know you for a vagabond and a scoundrel. You are the man who shot the office of the Chicago Tribune into the Wahash river!" The charge created great excitement, for the substance of it had been secretly whispered about the neighborhood for years. The bully drew his pistol, but Gresham had one ready, too, and the pair stood facing each other for perhaps a minute in silence. Then the bully dropped the pistol and fled. Gresham followed him to the platform and coolly finished his speech.

A JUDICIAL TERROR.

The story of Judge Gresham's act in wrestling from Jay Gould and his receivers the Walabash system and in the interest of creditors placing those roads under the receivership of Judge Cooley is familiar to most readers. But the Walabash case is not a solitary instance of Judge Gresham's care for the public weal. His judgment in the "Q" strike is another example out of many of his broadmindedness and his care for the interests of the people. He was a hard working judge in practice and often held court until 7 o'clock p. m. He wasted no time, but expeditious business. For an instance of this take the Chicago & Atlantic case. The younger line had been working not only with the Erie, but with all the other great trunk lines. When President King of the Erie applied for a receiver President Jewett of the Atlantic fought the motion with the skill the best New York lawyers could give. Judge Gresham said pointedly: "This thing must be settled. I don't like to appoint railroad receivers, but the Erie and the Chicago & Atlantic and it is to the interest of all that the two roads be conducted in harmony."

RESENTING INTERFERENCE.

In the early part of 1878 two young men, sons of influential and rich parents at the diamonds, were arrested by United States authorities. One was Carey W. Miller, teller of the First National bank there. The other was James L. Slaughter. Miller was accused of making false entries and embezzling the funds of the bank, while Slaughter was charged with complicity. While the cases were being investigated John Now and a number of leading republican politicians of Indiana were using their influence with President Hayes to stop the prosecution of the two young men. They succeeded to the extent of having the attorney general order a postponement of the trial. The order was read to the grand jury and Judge Gresham was informed. The judge was very much enraged at what he considered the president's unwarranted assumption of power. He was hearing a case in which ex-President Harrison was counsel upon one side and ex-Governor Hendricks upon the other. Suspending the case, he ordered Gresham sent for the grand jury and repeated to it the information imparted to the court. Judge Gresham then charged them that they were bound to respect the law, and that they could not, if they would, escape the obligations of that oath by heeding the instructions of even the president of the United States.

"The president may, if he feels so inclined," said Judge Gresham, "interfere even in an indictment, but he has no authority in pardoning power. In no other way has he the slightest authority to control your action. He has it in his power to pardon the alleged offender, and, unless he is willing to take that responsibility, he has no more right to control your action than has the czar of Russia. If you believe the president's instructions to be in violation of the law, you should resist them. If you were intended to prevent your making the fullest examination into the matter before you and returning an indictment, the accused, the evidence should warrant it, you should feel inspired with an additional determination to do your duty. The moment the executive interferes to control the action of the courts in the administration of criminal justice then their independence is gone."

PUT IT IN WRITING.

After the jury returned Governor Hendricks asked the judge if he had reduced the charge to writing.

"I have not," answered Judge Gresham. "Then you had better put it in writing. Your charge will create a terrible rumpus, and it would be better to have it in writing," was the governor's advice.

The advice was taken. At first, however, the charge did "raise a rumpus." Red-hot letters passed between the attorney general and the judge and between the judge and President Hayes. The attorney general asked that everything said by Judge Gresham in the court room, even the minutest details, be made known to the public by the press. The intention at the time to prefer charges against the judge, but the matter was dropped.

Last, but by no means least, comes the important occasion an important case was called in Judge Gresham's court and the United States district attorney announced that it would be withdrawn from the docket, "for whose authority?" asked Judge Gresham.

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"But those instructions?" asked the judge.

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General Harrison chanced to be counsel for the defendant, who had been indicted by the grand jury for some criminal offense against the civil laws. The prosecution attorney opened the case and introduced all the evidence against the prisoner. After attentively considering it Judge Gresham mentally concluded that the defendant could not be convicted on the evidence presented, and was about to instruct the jury to acquit, when General Harrison rose to deliver the plea that he had prepared on behalf of his client.

"Mr. Harrison, you will please take your seat," said the judge quietly. "My mind is made up in this matter, and I am ready to instruct the jury without further delay."

by the judge, who then turned to the jury and to the complete astonishment of General Harrison, instructed that body to acquit the prisoner.

THE AMENDE HONORABLE.

Not long ago Judge Gresham had reason to believe that an attorney practicing in his court had not been dealing fairly with clients, and in the presence of a number of fellow lawyers he sharply reprimanded the advocate. A few days later he learned that he had been misinformed as to the facts and had unwittingly done the lawyer a gross injustice. Instead of calling the lawyer privately to his room to make the amende honorable, the judge waited until he saw him in court, surrounded by his fellows, and there, before a public audience, acknowledged his error and made so handsome and manly an apology that the tears stood in the eyes of many persons in the court room before the speaker finished.

THE VALUE OF ASPARAGUS.

Its Medicinal and Other Qualities Enlarged Upon.

However we may differ as to its value as a food, all doctors agree as to the therapeutic virtues of asparagus roots, referred to by Pliny and Galen, and known as aspergine by modern chemists. French doctors, says the Philadelphia Ledger, use the root extensively in kidney diseases, and recommend it to be used by people of sedentary habits. They claim that it is a diuretic, a lithic and an antiscorbutic; that it is good for dropsy, but bad for gout. Dr. Broussais of Paris also believes in it as a powerful heart remedy, and, though we are familiar with the term "doctors differ," there seems to be wonderful unanimity of opinion in the medical works as to the value of aspergine.

The seed is not used in pharmacy, but in some districts of Germany the berries have been roasted and ground as a substitute for coffee, and in Roman days asparagus was classed as one of the beverages suitable for women.

Two hundred years ago French and German doctors of such there were believed that the root is put upon a tooth that aches violently it causes it to come out without pain.

The asparagus belongs to the order of Liliaceae or lilyworts, so that when we explain on the Japanese custom of eating lily bulbs as a vegetable we must not forget that our own "select vegetable" is closely allied to the fragrant and bridal lily of the valley, and likewise, a family connection of the classic Asphodel, the flower of departed spirits. The mountain asparagus, gathered by Juvenal's father's wife, was the wild variety, not the Roman days. In England "the habitat of the wild asparagus is marshy ground, near the sea, productive also of rushes, hence its name of sea asparagus, and in the botanical work of the seventeenth century—"Sperage, found in sunny places, as in the marshes near Bristol. I found it growing on the cliffs at the Leeward Point, in Cornwall, where a tiny islet is called "Asparagus island."

As salt and acid seem to conduce to the growth of the wild variety, many gardeners use sea weed freely as a manure on the beds and add salt in proportion of two pounds to the square yard.

In every country of Europe it grows freely, even to the banks of the river Euphrates. On the salt steppes of Russia and Poland it is so prolific that the horses and cattle graze on it, so that the variety is raised, but it is to France we must turn to find it cultivated to perfection and sold at a price within the reach of all purses. The Parisian artisan can afford to eat it, and the poorest student in the Quartier Latin gets a dainty plateful for his 5 cents. Here in America it can be produced to perfection and in the greatest abundance, but the price, though low, is not so cheap as in France. But to the British workmen, as in India, it is the staple of the poor, it is still the "select vegetable," at a prohibitive price.

Our most popular variety is the Asparagus Sativus of Linnaeus, but the asparagus Arabis is also freely cultivated. The Moors and Arabs eat this white asparagus raw and, like the Greek and Romans, also apply the name asparagus to the young and edible shoots of many other plants.

As to the cooking, Augustus's proverb of "Quicker than asparagus should arrive at the table" is a good one. The common plan of laying the bundle horizontally in a saucpan and boiling quickly is much improved upon by tying the stalks in a clean cloth, and placing in a saucpan of sharply boiling water, which covers the stems, but not the tender green heads, and steaming them for five minutes, which cooks the stalks sufficiently without making the vegetable soggy.

One of the severe tests of a good cook is to serve asparagus so that it may be crisp and dainty and the toast crisp and not water-soaked.

The respective merits of oil and melted butter in dressing the asparagus are the attention of many a gastronome, and will continue to have their respective admirers. In classic days butter was unknown, and on the Continent it is still the rule to use vinegar dressing bears off the palm. The well known story of the poet Pontellie, if often repeated, may once more appear as illustration. Pontellie had invited his honored friend, the Abbe Terrasson, to dine and share his asparagus.

Knowing that his prospective guest preferred the new fashioned melted butter sauce, he hospitably ordered his cook to prepare half with butter and half with oil. But instead of the expected result, the cook, in a moment of the abbe's sudden death, and Pontellie, before questioning him first rushed anxiously to his cook calling, "All that oil now!" and returned with a dish of asparagus, of condole and sympathy to the abbe's friends.

As there are many versions of this story, Cardinal Dubois, who was named as the butler loving gourmet, we might reasonably doubt the veracity of the whole.

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"Mr. Harrison, you will please take your seat," said the judge quietly. "My mind is made up in this matter, and I am ready to instruct the jury without further delay."

General Harrison stammered, grew red in the face, and finally blurted out that in justice to his client he be permitted to speak.

"It is not necessary, Mr. Harrison," repeated the judge; "you may take your seat."

Still misunderstanding the situation, General Harrison insisted upon speaking, and he was finally sharply ordered to take his seat.

There were more than 300 people present at the annual dinner of the Christian Union, in Boston, has come to the defense of the youth of the present day who have been charged with more marked irreverence than any in the past. He says: "I believe that the men and women of the present day have in their makeup even more real, heart-felt, sincere godlike reverence and respect than those of fifty years ago. Therefore the so-called irreverence of the present is based upon compulsion."

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Workmen at Their Dance.

Upholstered in fine silk plush, with satin parol, ruffle edge, beautiful red body, antique oak trimmings, full round back, regular price \$39.00, reduced price..... \$11.75



Fine reed body carriages, upholstered in best grade silk plush, with satin parol, ruffle edge, regular price \$23.00, reduced price..... \$15.25

Beautiful reed body carriage, upholstered in best grade silk plush, with satin parol, ruffle edge, regular price \$23.00, reduced price..... \$15.25

Reed body antique oak trimmed carriage, made in silk plush, with ruffle edge satin parol, regular price \$19.00, reduced price..... \$11.75

Antique oak box body carriage, upholstered in corduroy, with loose cushions, sleeper back attachment, fine pongee silk parol, with rubber tire wheels, regular price \$15.50, reduced price..... \$11.25

A beautiful reed body carriage, side wheel carriage, made in best English corduroy, with satin parol, silk lace edge, regular price \$17.00, reduced price..... \$10.50

Very pretty reed body carriage, made in silk plush, sleeper back attachment, regular price \$13.00, reduced price..... \$7.25

DEWEY & STONE FURNITURE CO.,
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ECHOES FROM THE ANTE ROOM
Arrangements Being Perfected for Holding the Woodmen Anniversary.

FIVE THOUSAND CHOPPERS ARE EXPECTED
Everything Points to the Fact that It Will Be the Greatest Fraternal Gathering Ever Held in This State—Lodge Room Gossip.

Arrangements for the grand memorial services, monument unveiling and celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Woodmen of the World, which will occur next Sunday, are being gradually completed. Every indication seems to show that it will be one of the greatest events in the history of the order, as well as of the city. As the order is a Nebraska institution, the members will urge the business men of the city and the citizens to decorate their buildings and residences with the emblematic colors, the red, white and black, and with the motto of the order.

Those who have the matter in charge estimate that the number who will be in line will exceed 2,000. Invitations have been issued to the lodges of Iowa, Nebraska and other states to be present and many have accepted. Delegations will come from Des Moines, Sioux City, Atlantic City, Creston and other points in Iowa, and from Lincoln, Beatrice, Falls City, Seward, Salem, Verdon, Stella and other towns in this state. Committees have been appointed to meet these lodges at the depot and take them in charge. The following officers have been invited and carriages will be provided for them.

The procession will be formed in six divisions, with 300 or 400 Woodmen in each and with a band at the head. The principal street of the city will be paraded and then the line of march will extend to Hancock park, which the park commissioners have permitted to be used as the place for the gathering. The object is to consist of the utterance of the ritual of the order over a monument. It will be exemplified by the sovereign officers, assisted by Alpha chapter.

The grave of every deceased member of the order is marked by a monument and committees of from three to five have already been appointed to visit all the cemeteries and decorate the graves of members. This will be done in the morning.

The whole affair is in the hands of John G. Kohn, P. O. Leach and F. A. Waller, who have been named as the committee on arrangements. They are sparing neither time nor money to make the event a memorable one.

Delegates on Their Way.
The Nebraska delegates who are on their way to the biennial session of the Woodmen of the World, which will convene in Madison, Wis., on June 4 and remain in session for a number of days, arrived in the city yesterday and were entertained by the Woodmen of Omaha.

In the evening they were taken to the Board of Trade rooms, where the following program was rendered:

Music.....J. H. Van Dusen, South Omaha Music.....Clarence D. Elliott of Omaha Music.....J. H. Van Dusen, South Omaha Music.....Clarence D. Elliott of Omaha

At the conclusion the delegates were taken to the parlors of the Commercial club, where an excellent repast was served. Opening address by George G. Gieseler, president of the Nebraska Woodmen, and some of the visiting delegates, interspersed with a piano selection by R. M. Timme, a solo by the Broadhurst quartet and a comic song by George Gieseler.

There were over 250 people present. Today the delegates will attend the St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church in a body to listen to Rev. S. Wright Butler preach on "Woodcraft." At 5:45 in the afternoon they will embark on a special Pullman and start on their way to the place of convention.

The following is the list of delegates: W. A. Cady, Omaha; H. S. Hotchkiss, Lincoln; H. M. Boydston, Nebraska City; F. E. Dodge, C. W. Long, Waverly; H. E. Kryger, Neligh; O. S. Crane, Exeter; Paul Springer, Beatrice; J. P. Dunham, Seward; B. A. Ward, York; H. L. Hompes, Chester; H. C. Quibbe, DeWitt; W. E. Sharp, Aurora; A. H. Lyons, Fairbury; W. C. McHenry, Nelson; T. L. Porter, Alma; A. B. Harriott, Grand Island; W. A. Forsyth, Loomis; R. A. Hays, Stratton; W. H. H. Disney, Rushville; O. M. Gunnell, Big

Spring; Alpha Morgan, Broken Bow; C. S. Hall, Lexington.

The district officers will also attend: A. R. Talbot of Lincoln, member of the board of directors; David C. Zink of Grand Island, bank banker; A. O. Faulkner of Lincoln, state deputy, and F. A. C. Custer of Aurora, state deputy.

Tribe of Ben Hur.
The charter list of Mecca hall will be closed at the meeting of the first Friday in June and a large number of candidates are preparing themselves to cross the scorching sands of the desert upon the sacred white camels to meet the wise Egyptian and Parake of his feast of shami, dates of El Shelebi and slices of milk, with bread from the city bakery, moistened with the juice of the grape, while listening to the words of wisdom which drop from his lips.

The wonderful beauty of the secret work of this new order, so different in this respect from other fraternal insurance societies, is a strong feature in securing proteges, and the additional fact that initiates are admitted on exactly the same footing as men is drawing a large number of the fair sex into the order. The noted author of the well known book from which the order takes its name, and who is also the author of the ritual used in the order, has erected a memorial to his name in this society which will endure for generations after the genial and talented Wallace has been gathered to his fathers. Surrounded as the order is by safeguards which are the result of long experience in practical insurance, and guided by a ritual which is the product of a high order, nurtured at the well springs of history and cradled in the archives of the oldest fraternal order in the world, it is but natural that the order should contain the cream of all that is good in those things designed to cultivate the highest moral tone in this life and provide for the helpless ones left behind.

The next meeting of the tribe will be held in Independent Order of Odd Fellows hall, corner of Dodge and Fourteenth streets, Friday night, June 7.

Captured the Prize Winner.
Omaha lodge No. 200 of the Order of the World, has succeeded in winning the prize banner offered by the supreme lodge for the greatest increase in membership for the past year. This lodge won the banner last year, and having been won two years in succession, it will now become the property of the lodge.

Omaha lodge won the prize by a big majority, in the interval between March 1 and May 1 alone over 200 new members being initiated. In celebration of the fact, and also of the second anniversary of the lodge, a grand entertainment will be given on June 10, at which time the banner will be presented.

Conventions in Sight.

On June 13 the Junior Order of United American Mechanics will convene in this city in its twenty-second annual session and remain in session for four days. There will be present between 125 and 150 delegates, representing nearly every state in the union. The headquarters will be at the Millard. The order contains a membership of over 175,000. An account of the preparation for the reception and entertainment of the delegates will be published on a date before the opening of the convention.

sent to the lodge by C. E. Embure, one of the supreme officers.

The district convention of this district, which includes all the territory west of the state of Michigan, will be opened in Minneapolis on June 8. Omaha lodge has a membership of nearly 1,000 in the six lodges in the city and will, therefore, be entitled to about twenty delegates. At this convention the representatives of the supreme lodge, which meets in Wheeling on July 8, will be chosen.

Chosen Friends Social.
Last April Omaha Council No. 3, Order of Chosen Friends, was organized in this city and is now in a flourishing condition. The Order of Chosen Friends is a very prominent one in the east, but is as yet little known in the west, this being the third council in the state. It is one of the oldest fraternal organizations in the country and one of the strongest. Its aim is both social and beneficial, and as its members are composed of men and women, it is popular in the home. The intention of this council is, not to increase its membership at the expense of its good standing, but to accept only such members as can be considered Chosen Friends.

An informal social was held at their hall in the Continental building on Tuesday evening last. The program consisted of dancing, cards, music by Mrs. Steffenman, Miss Grace Cady and W. Fred Holcomb; recitation by Hazel Annawit, and an address by B. H. Vast. Refreshments were served during the evening.

Redmen Enjoy Themselves.
The lodge room of Tribe No. 18, Independent Order of Redmen, in the Continental block was crowded Friday night at the social and dance given by the tribe. The program consisted of impersonations by Ed Thompson, recitations by Mr. Butler, Miss Petersen, Miss Scammon and Miss Julia Rogers, and by Miss Emely, Miss Crawford, Miss Julia Reeder and Mr. Pickering, a piano selection by Miss R. E. Burke, a violin solo by J. F. Kelly and an address by A. A. Smith. The program was closed by a number of beautiful tambourine poses by a dozen pretty young women. Elegant light refreshments were served and the entertainment was ended by a few hours of dancing.

Conventions in Sight.
On June 13 the Junior Order of United American Mechanics will convene in this city in its twenty-second annual session and remain in session for four days. There will be present between 125 and 150 delegates, representing nearly every state in the union. The headquarters will be at the Millard. The order contains a membership of over 175,000. An account of the preparation for the reception and entertainment of the delegates will be published on a date before the opening of the convention.

Myrtle lodge No. 2 will give a literary entertainment and dance in the Continental block tomorrow evening. All knights in the city are invited to attend.

Canton Ezra Millard No. 1 has also elected officers as follows: Captain, Nicholas B. Helm; lieutenant, Charles G. H. Kastman; helm, Erasmus K. Bradley; clerk, Charles A. Patterson; treasurer, Darius Harrison.

The following officers have been elected by Hesperian encampment No. 2, Independent Order of Odd Fellows: Captain, John Swanson; high priest, David A. Meyer; senior warden, David L. Morgan; scribe, Charles A. Patterson; treasurer, Frank B. Bryant; junior warden, Harry B. Burman.

Social Union.
Social Union, which will hold on next Monday night its last meeting under the dispensation which permits the admittance of members at share prices, has been adjourned. The business portion of the meeting some time will be spent in social entertainment. Hereafter, of the two regular monthly meetings, one will be devoted to business and the other to social enjoyment. The lodge has now a membership of almost 100.

Willow reed body, upholstered in Milanese silk, plush roof, with lace cover on parasol, regular price \$30.00, reduced price..... \$18.75

